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6 **UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT**  
7 **DISTRICT OF ALASKA**  
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9 **Robert J. Stephens, et al.,** )  
10 )  
11 **Plaintiffs,** ) **3:16-cv-00210 JWS**  
12 ) **ORDER AND OPINION**  
13 **vs.** ) **[Re: Motion at docket 13]**  
14 **Reni Millar,** )  
15 **Defendant.** )  
\_\_\_\_\_ )

16 **I. MOTION PRESENTED**

17 At docket 13, defendant Reni Millar (“Millar”) moves to set aside the default  
18 judgment entered against her at docket 12. Plaintiffs Robert J. Stephens and Alaska  
19 and N.W. Charters, LLC (“Plaintiffs”) respond at docket 15. Millar filed no reply. Oral  
20 argument was not requested and would not assist the court.  
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22 **II. BACKGROUND**

23 The background giving rise to this lawsuit is set out at some length in the parties’  
24 motion papers. It need not be repeated here. For purposes of the pending motion, the  
25 relevant background is more limited. On September 8, 2016, Plaintiffs filed suit against  
26 Millar seeking declaratory relief to the effect that they are not liable for payment of  
27 maintenance and cure to Millar under the general maritime law and that Millar is not  
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entitled to make claims for unseaworthiness under either the general maritime law or negligence under the Jones Act. According to the affidavit of process server Shane Swatzell filed at docket 7, Millar was personally served with a summons and a copy of the complaint at 5:19 PM on September 26, 2016, at her residence in Houston, Texas. Millar failed to appear and did not respond to the complaint, so Plaintiffs moved for entry of default which the Clerk entered on October 10, 2016. Thereafter, Plaintiffs' moved for a default judgment. Default judgment was entered by the court against Millar at docket 12. Almost five months later, Millar moved to set aside the default. The basis for Millar's motion is her contention that she was not actually served with process on September 26, 2016. She supports her position with her own affidavit filed at docket 14. In addition to the original Swatzell affidavit of service, Plaintiffs rely on the Declaration of Shane Swatzell filed at docket 16.

### **III. DISCUSSION**

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 55(c) authorizes a district court to set aside a default judgment upon a showing of good cause. Millar's effort to show good cause rests on her assertion that she was not actually served with process. While a failure to actually make service would certainly be good cause, here, an affidavit of service sworn under penalty of perjury by a process server was filed in this court before default was entered. Swatzell's declaration at docket 12 elaborates on how service was made. The declaration explains that on September 26, 2016, Swatzell knocked on the front door of Millar's residence at 666 Park Lane in Houston, Texas. The knock went unanswered, but Swatzell observed a woman standing in the home's driveway behind a gate. He identified the woman as Millar using a photograph provided by Plaintiffs' counsel.

1 Swatzell asked the woman if she were Reni Millar. In response, the woman turned and  
2 looked directly at Swatzel, but said nothing. Swatzell then placed the service papers on  
3 the ground by the driveway gate in plain view about ten feet from where the woman  
4 stood, and announced that he had made service on Millar. If Swatzell is believed,  
5 process was effectively served pursuant to Fed. R. Civ. P. 4(e)(2).  
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7 Millar argues that Swatzell must be lying, because she was not at home. Her  
8 self-serving affidavit is corroborated only by two grocery store receipts. One is for a  
9 purchase at 2:56 PM and another is for a purchase at 7:54 PM. While Millar's affidavit  
10 says she was spending time with her friends Stan and Rita Bradberry, she does not  
11 provide any corroborating statement from either of them. Millar's affidavit also says that  
12 she learned of the papers on the ground "a few days" after September 26, 2016, when  
13 her neighbor Rita Bradberry called to say she had seen some papers in the driveway.  
14 However, as shown in Millar's own motion papers at docket 13, on September 27,  
15 2016, Millar emailed her then attorney saying there were "civil docs" in her driveway and  
16 asked him what to do. (Doc. 13-7) In sum, Millar's affidavit is not credible and is  
17 insufficient to overcome Swatzell's affidavit of service and supplementary declaration.  
18 The court believes Swatzell and concludes that service was made on September 26,  
19 2016.  
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#### 22 **IV. CONCLUSION**

23 For the reasons above, the motion at docket 13 is DENIED.

24 DATED this 7th day of May 2017.

25 /s/ JOHN W. SEDWICK  
26 SENIOR JUDGE, UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
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